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RETIRED MATADOR A SAILOR.

Left Spain When He Lost His Reputation as a Bullfighter.

One man who has killed more bulls and probably seen more of gore and death in the bull ring than any other man who has ever visited the Pacific coast is Señor Gavino, a Spanish matador of distinction, now a common sailor on board the big Kosmos liner Alexandria, which arrived in port today, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Gavino was signed at one of the South American ports, where for some time past he had been making a living as a jongleur. Not pleased with the work he quit to come north.

The man is past the prime of life, but still has the whipcord muscle of the athlete and the quick, sure movement so necessary to the man whose occupation is to gamble daily with death.

There is said to be a romance about his quitting the ring, in the way of a love passion the man concealed for a high born Spanish lady, who rejected his advances. He is also reported to have quit the ring and his native land on account of losing his nerve at a critical time when killing an infuriated bull, taking to his heels in a panic, thus losing his prestige. Gavino maintains a silence over his exploits.

HAS HIS OWN PRIVATE THEATER.

Man with Money, Who Wants to See Shows, Built One for the Purpose.

There is a town in Pennsylvania, not far from Harrisburg, but of the beaten track, which boasts of a theater, which for luxury of accommodation would be hard to equal. The theater has all sorts of modern conveniences, of a kind that could hardly be expected in a city under a million of inhabitants. This particular city had at the last census about 10,000 inhabitants.

The reason for being of this theater, which gets all the regular road attractions of high class, is that there is in the town an exceedingly wealthy man who wants to see shows without leaving home. He is worth about \$10,000,000.

He has lived in and about the place all his life, making money out of lumber and manufactures. When he had enough to retire on he didn't want to have to go anywhere else to see shows, and as the theater the place located was a very dingy one he had one built.

He runs the theater himself at a considerable loss every year, but he gets what he wants. The theater people like the place, too, because it's so very different from the average show house in the small town.

Planting Coconuts in Samoa.

E. G. Simon, a cocoanut planter of Samoa who is in Seattle, declares that the German government is saving the world from a possible cocoanut famine by having the old and dead trees in the domain under its jurisdiction replaced by young and healthy trees each year. According to Simon, there is no immediate danger of the cocoanut supply becoming exhausted, but the market for the commodity is growing better each year. The recent large foreign experiments in the cultivation of copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, from which cocoanut oil is made, is said by Simon to also be an important reason why new trees should be planted. The planter declares that the United States is neglecting its holdings in Samoa, while the various foreign powers are taking advantage of every opportunity to make money on the island.—Seattle Times.

Paper from Grass.

Esparto is not an agricultural product, and it seems fitting that the leading export of the Tripolitan people should be a product of their own arid land, wild and incapable of cultivation. Since 1868, when the first shipload of esparto was sent to England, vessels have borne away thousands of tons yearly to that country. Yor or I pick up a heavy looking novel, perfume and marvel at its lightness, and the reader of some London newspaper peruses its columns and then casts aside the finished product of the esparto picker.

In 1901, which was an average year, 215,165 camel loads came into the coast towns, nearly 134,000 passed through the gateway of the Suez Canal, the total export of the country amounting to about 33,000 tons. That from the town of Tripoli, 16,600 tons brought £75,500, which was over a fourth of the amount of her total exports.—Harper's Magazine.

Minstrel Joke.

"Yes, Mistah Banks," said the fat, end man, "mal siñata Jane thought a powful lot abo her little mouse terrier. Why, you know she liked dat dog so much she put him picture in her watchcase."

"And you mean to say, Mr. Banks," responded the middleman solemnly, "that your sister thought so much of the little mouse terrier that she placed his picture in her watchcase? What did she do that for?"

"Why, kase she wanted to make him a watchdog. Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Pink, the great tenor, will sing that touching ballad, 'Bob Evans at the Bat'."

Faith Ammonites.
He (bravely)—I cannot understand why so many foolish women are so full of dogs.

She (giggly)—Now I, that so many foolish women could be in error.

CONSUMED ALL THE "SCRAPS."

Shakoreas Thoroughly Faithful to Her Religious Principles.

A peculiar custom of the religious sect known as the Shakoreas is that they never leave anything on their plates after they have finished a meal. Nothing, according to their strict ideas of economy, must be allowed to go to waste, so it becomes necessary in the case of the food for them to "eat it to save it." It is a co-operative business, too, this "saving" of the scraps, for not only must each person see that his own portion is disposed of, but if need be he must help others who may have more difficulty.

One of the "world's people," who live near a Shaker settlement—a woman of a charitable disposition—invited all the children belonging to the settlement to a dinner at her house. The children are those the Shakers have adopted for the purpose of educating them in the faith, so that the sect may not die out with the present generation of elders. A quaint old Shaker accompanied the children to the dinner. At the table she attended to all their wants, and when they were through she moved swiftly around from plate to plate, consuming all the remnants before which their infantile powers had failed. The hostess, who had been watching her with wonder which amounted almost to alarm at her apparently unlimited capacity, asked her when no scrap of anything remained if she had been enjoying herself.

"Oh, yes," responded the Shakeress, sedately; "I've had a most excellent opportunity, and I've eat a sight!"

SURELY A COMING FINANCIER.

Little Need to Be Alarmed About Bobby's Success in Life.

Bobby's parents had forbidden him to accept presents of money from casual visitors or strangers. The visitor to his home was attracted by the boy's bright face and who wished to show his approval by offering Bobby his stray pennies, was politely but firmly told any other kind of present would be welcomed, as the boy was not allowed to take gifts of money.

The parents explained that they wish to keep the innocent boy untaunted by the lust for money, which he would only squander on harmful sweet-meats. However, in cases where Bobby had rendered an actual service he was permitted to accept remuneration when offered, as his parents reasoned that a woman has nothing to do?

The girl who works—God bless her. She is brave and active. She is not

so proud to earn her own living or ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She smiles at you from behind counter or desk. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hands may be stained by dish washing, sweeping, factory grease or printing ink, but it is an honest and helping hand. It stays misfortunes from names; it is our shield which protects many a forlorn little family from almshouse and the asylum.

"That was very nicely done, Bobby, and you are a bright lad," she said, fumbling in her purse. "Now here is a penny for you."

Bobby drew himself up with dignity. "My price for doing that kind of an errand," he said very distinctly, "is five cents."

Illustrated Card Not New.

Prompted by the action of the Royal academy at Leipzig in offering prizes for the best examples of illustrated visiting cards, Moritz von Weitbrenner recently read a paper before the Ex Libris society of Austria in the course of which he said that the illustrated card was not a new idea, but simply the revival of an old one. He showed many specimens of old time cards from his own collection and from that of Privy Councillor von Hofken and expressed the hope that the artistic card might "find favor everywhere, not only because it would be a benefit to the artists and artisans who are ready to design and execute the new style of cards, but because it would break a monotony which, considering our artistic tastes, it seems strange should have endured so long."

Time Reminders Unpopular.

A woman who wished to entertain a great deal one day wondered why her guests always seemed so uncomfortable. "It is because of your clocks," said a candid friend. "There are three within hearing distance of your drawing room that strike. I don't know of anything that makes company feel quite so uncomfortable as to hear a clock strike. Somehow it is bound to give the impression that we have out-stayed our welcome and the hostess is anxious to get rid of us. Of course that is purely a matter of fancy, yet somehow a striking clock always seems to say, 'You'd better go home.' The wise hostess knows that, and if she wants her callers to be thoroughly comfortable she shuns a clock that strikes."

Somewhat Different.

Green—On the strength of your assertion that you would trust Windy with your life I loaned him ten dollars, and now I can't get it back.

Brown—No, and you never will.

Green—Then why did you say you would trust him with your life?

Brown—Oh, that's different. Windy's a deadbeat all right, but he is not an assassin.

Retraction.

With a sigh she laid down the magazine upon George Washington.

"The day of great men," she said.

"It's gone forever."

"But the day of beautiful women isn't," she responded.

She smiled and blushed.

"I was only joking," she explained hurriedly.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

When a man's Christmas presents

Home Circle Department

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen. Pleasant Evening Reveries.

The Seven Stages.

Only a baby.

Kissed and caressed.

Gently held to a mother's breast.

Only a child.

Toddling alone,

Brightening now its happy home.

Only a boy.

Trudging to school,

Governed now by a sterner rule.

Only a youth,

Living in dreams,

Full of promise life now seems.

Only a man,

Battling with life,

Shared is now by a loving wife.

Only a father,

Burdened with care,

Silver threads in dark-brown hair.

Only a graybeard,

Toddling again,

Growing old and full of pain,

Only a mound,

Grown with grass,

Dreams unrealized—rest at last.

Resolve to see the world on the sunny side and you have almost won the battle of life at the outset.

How can a man say that a woman has nothing to do? In one year she gets dinner 365 times, washes the dishes 1,095 times, gets the children ready for school twice a day for 180 days, puts the baby to sleep 1,460 times, makes about 300 calls, as she wishes for something she hasn't every minute, she wishes 60 things an hour or 525,600 things in a year. Who says that a woman has nothing to do?

The girl who works—God bless her. She is brave and active. She is not

so proud to earn her own living or ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She smiles at you from behind counter or desk. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hands may be stained by dish washing, sweeping, factory grease or printing ink, but it is an honest and helping hand. It stays misfortunes from names; it is our shield which protects many a forlorn little family from almshouse and the asylum.

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The Home Life.

In the home life never forget that the children have social rights and chief among these is the right to laugh when they are happy, to cry when they are unhappy, and to make a noise.

A healthy child is always active.

It must jump and scream,

fall down, cry when it gets a hurt,

and jump up only to repeat the same thing.

But to keep it still means unhappiness and nearly, if not quite, death. Let them be gay. This is their element. We always class children, birds and flowers together. And why? Because they should be equally beautiful, innocent and happy. We should never rob childhood of its ideal loveliness.

Even old people should be gay, and happy, and good; too good to overcloud the children's horizon with angry eyes and lowering brows, nor turn their merriment to discord by continual fault-finding.

Allow them all the freedom consistent with absolute safety. Let them play and be happy, but teach them self-control. God's estimate of self-control is this: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his own spirit, than he that taketh a city." Condemn your children only when they are really wrong and then as gently as possible, but be sure to command them when they do right. A little praise with a child goes a long ways. A child may be very provoking, but not wilfully bad.

Attributing bad motives to a thoughtless child has ruined many a little life. Just blame less and praise more, and we shall have better children.

Especially as most of their faults are copied from their parents, we should exercise the strictest charity, for verily "Charity doth cover a multitude of sins."

Artez Onyx Quarry.

In the vicinity of Cuernavaca, state of Morelos, Mex., the well-known winter resort of the Americans living in Mexico City, an Artez onyx quarry has been rediscovered by Carl Ludloff, a geologist living at that place. The quarry has not been used for hundreds of years. It is partly filled up and grown over by brush and grass.

Town at College Suburb.

A movement to colonize a tract of land three miles from the campus and form a new town has been started by members of the faculty of Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal. Subdivision and buildings are to be begun at once, and "it is assumed that only college people will be encouraged to become residents."

Barely Possible.

She sat at the reception—I wonder why Mrs. Goodman looks so awfully unhappy?

He—Don't know; unless it's because her husband doesn't neglect her enough.

An Interpretation.

"Doctor Bolus thought the patient was doing as well as could be expected."

"Well, perhaps he was, considering the doctor he had."

Why He Was Glad.

"My son," said the strict mother, at the end of a moral lecture, "I want you to be exceedingly careful about your conduct. Never, under any circumstances, do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing." The small boy turned his head and blushed.

When the lord of creation pays more for cigars than his better half does for hoseery, boots and bonnets.



PREDICT WAR WITH AMERICA.

Venezuelan Officials See Only One Outcome of Asphalt Row.

War with the United States over fifty miles of swamp land is predicted by leading Venezuelan officials. The strip was under control of the asphalt trust until the beginning of the long series of difficulties that now may end in a contest with America.

All the turmoil, bloodshed, revolution and international controversies have their origin in this speck of territory. Upon its proper development depends the wealth of the nation; for it is the natural outlet for all the resources of a country so rich in the earth's treasures that the dreams of a Pizarro might be realized. It was granted to the asphalt trust with the agreement that it would be developed. Canals were to be dug so that the boats could sail up the river to the gold mines, the silver mines, the oil wells and the rich coffee plantations. Railroads were to have been built. One of the Venezuelan government's principal complaints against the American asphalt trust is that it never fulfilled any of these promises. All the trust did was to push its own boats into the pitch lakes, load them and take away the valuable natural product.

The district has remained impoverished because undeveloped. Its 3,000,000 people were poor because they could not get their wealth sold. The railroads and the canals promised never materialized into anything better than mule caravans and canoes. The customs which composed the chief income to the national treasury fell off, for the asphalt was free of duty.

Then the temper of this mixed race of Spanish, negroes, and natives reached the boiling point. They hated these 4,000 white men and their trust greed. They made life dangerous for the foreigners. Suits were filed in the shaky courts of the country to try to get back the asphalt wealth given away. Castro found he was fighting the most expert trust lawyers, men who knew other tricks besides those of the courts. Revolutionary leaders took advantage of the turmoil to start internal troubles. Everybody in Venezuela believes that the Matus rebellion was financed by the trust—and all Venezuelans insist that it was Castro's duty to the people to dispossess the trust.

Meanwhile this land of wonderful wealth lies like a shining diamond in a hill of sand. Its Brazil wood, coral trees, Indigo, rubber, bananas remain in the forest. Its gold and silver and copper and marble and granite are still in the earth, valueless to Venezuela and the commercial world.

SEEING LINCOLN IN 1863.

Now a Private Soldier Attended a White House Reception.

It was in the spring of 1863, when I was stopping for a while in Washington, says a contributor to the Boston Transcript. I attended, one day, a reception at the White House. The rooms were, of course, crowded with officers of the army, legislators and representatives of foreign courts in great abundance. Mr. Lincoln held his reception in the blue room, opposite the main entrance. For a long time the passage to him was crowded, but later the crowd thinned out about him, so that he had short spaces of rest. I had been wandering around and at last found myself close to the main entrance. Soon I saw a common soldier come up to the hall. He was an exceedingly rough looking specimen. His clothes were worn and soiled; his boots outside his trousers, dirty beyond degree. You could hardly conceive a more unfit person to enter that great crowd. He evidently had a great desire to see the President, but knew his audience to enter. But it was not long before he muster'd courage to push his way on.

der the cover of others well into the hall.

Noting the anxious yearning look on his face, I became interested to watch his movements and note the result. It was not very long before I observed that Mr. Lincoln had an eye on him, as he chanced to come near the door of the reception room. Once and again I saw his eye search out this soiled and battered soldier with the most tender look. Then came a more vacant space between the two. At length Mr. Lincoln, with an enormous stride and a long outreaching arm, advanced, grasped this soldier by the hand, with a greeting that must have been seen and heard to be fully understood: "Come forward, my friend; we are all equal here."

With this hand grasp and welcome Mr. Lincoln's attention was turned elsewhere but I can remember no other incident that thrilled me as did that little scene. And the effect of it upon that soldier—it seemed to transform him in a moment. What a new manliness it put into his face and attitude. In a few moments he was gone, but it was plain that from that hour Mr. Lincoln had at least one man in his army who was ready to give his life to the cause for which both of them were toiling and sacrificing. And it seemed at the moment that I could easily do the same.

A Marriage Fiction.
The polite fiction obtains that marriages are made in heaven. This romantic viewpoint is particularly popular in America, where it is held to be highly improper for parents to make any move toward securing good husbands for their daughters and immediate for girls to manifest any interest in the subject themselves.

The conventional theory is that the matter is on the knees of the gods and that in due season husbands will be provided like manna in the wilderness for sustenance of the faithful. Unfortunately this miracle does not always come off for every woman. The supply of manna gives out. There are not enough husbands to go around, and these are unevenly divided. Some women get three or four, while others get none. But neither the old maids nor their parents realize that the reason that they did not share in the dispensation was their own fault, because they did not put themselves, as old fashioned Methodists used to say, in an attitude to receive the blessing.—Dorothy Dix, in *Alnsico's*.

New Zealand Magic.
From New Zealand comes the following weird yarn:

"The tohunga (native magician) was even credited with the power of influencing the dead. The present writer was a witness of the following incident: A branch of the Arawas, the tribe of the district of Rotorua, being at war, had suffered defeat, and one of their braves had been brought home dead. The vanquished sought at once to find out by some omen connected with the dead chief whether they would be successful in their next encounter. The tohunga was requested to procure the desired omen, the people squatting in a ring about the bier. Advancing a few paces from the dead body, the priest began to recite a powerful incantation, intent on making the deceased give some sign, the eyes of all present being fixed on the slain warrior. Presently the corpse was observed to move slightly to one side, on which a great cry rose from the people. The movement was interpreted as a sign of future victory. This feat was often performed by the tohunga of olden times."—*Chicago News*.

Disgusted Rats.
Bacon—I see it is said that rats are judges of music.

Engert—I guess that is right. We haven't had one in the house since we got the phonograph.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Maple Syrup.
Maple syrup which has fermented and become sour can be freshened by heating to the boiling point and adding a little soda. Stir thoroughly, then skim.

When a wise man is too tired to think his talk is sure to sound foolish.

Worse than Fools.
The man who forgets his friends may be ungrateful. The one who goes his enemies is foolish.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Popular Pulpit

RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD.

By E. T. WILLIS, LL. D.

How are the dead raised up? And with what body do they come?—I. Cor. xv. 35.

The two questions of this text fill anxious hearts when the precious bodies of loved ones are laid away in the tomb: In what manner and in what form shall they come forth from the grave?

The first of these serious questions—the how of the resurrection—is answered in this language: "It is not quickened except it die." That is, it is like the growth of the flower from the seed which, when it is planted, is to all intents and purposes dead and without the least semblance of life, but by proper environment is changed into a living plant. We accept the one mystery, why not the other? But the second question, "With what body?" is the one perhaps that concerns us most, because it involves the question of identity and of recognition.

There are six pairs of words employed by the inspired writer in this incomparable Fifteenth Chapter to the Corinthians that should be put in orderly contrast.

First—"Physical, Spiritual"—the body is planted in the grave a physical, or natural body (like seed in the ground). But in contrast "it is raised a spiritual body," perhaps with qualities and powers like unto the post-resurrection body of our Divine Lord, in which He could pass through closed doors and in which He ascended to heaven.

Second—"Mortal, Immortal"—This renewed body shall be immortal, because it is spiritual, being allied in its very nature with the holiness of God, partaking of His nature. Such divine potentialities shall have been wrought into it as to render this mortal body immune to the powers of decay and death, for its bloom and beauty shall be imperishable.

Third—"Weakness, Power"—The natural, mortal body is also a body of weakness. The power resident in it will give it dominion in a higher and better condition of being to rise above all that is weak and sinful, for the power of God shall be in the new body.

Fourth—"Glory"—It is planted in dishonor; it is raised in glory; not necessarily moral, but physical dishonor. But in the resurrection it is changed and raised a body of glory and beauty. For "our vile body shall be changed into the likeness of the body of His glory" by the mighty working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself. The mount of transfiguration reminds us of what it shall be. His countenance shone as the sun in His strength and His garments became whiter than the snow.

Such shall be the glory of the risen saints.

Fifth—"Corruption, Incorruption"—Do for our bodies what we will, yet the germs of corruption in them conquer and they at last decay.

But this corruptible knowledge shall put on incorruption and be no longer subject to the irresistible powers of destruction.

As the flesh of Christ saw no corruption in the grave, so our resurrection bodies shall see none, and we shall never grow old or feeble or weak, but shall flourish in eternal youth.

Sixth, and finally—"Death, Victory"—After death, which means defeat and separation, all the essential elements of this natural, mortal, weak, dishonored, corrupt and dying body shall be swallowed up in a glorious eternal and divine victory, and in the resurrection body we shall be forever at home with the Lord and with those who are His.

"Therefore, beloved brethren, be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as you know that your labor is not in vain in Him."

"From the window with a field glass the friend saw the swimmer reach the buoy. In due course, draw himself up out of the water and sit down comfortably, with his legs dangling over. So far so good. Evidently he was resting well pleased with his feat.

"Some minutes passed, and the swimmer had not moved. The watcher returned to his book. But every now and then he looked up, and the swimmer sat in the same position on the buoy.

"An hour, two hours went by. Still the swimmer remained. A white, slim figure seen against the oncoming dark, the boy sat on the buoy's edge. His feet dangled in the sea. He seemed to be musing.

"Finally it began to grow quite dark, and, thoroughly alarmed at last, the watcher got a boat and a couple of barges and rowed out to his friend.

"Out there the mystery was soon explained. The man was stuck fast to the buoy, which had been freshly tarred that morning."—*Washington Star*.

He Was Particular.

One day the mistress of the house had some special delicacy on the table, and the thought came to her to share it with her laundry, whose day it was at the house. So before the latter went home she packed a box carefully and took it to her.

"I want you to take this with you and try it. We consider it unusually nice. I thought perhaps it would save you some work in cooking when you get supper tonight."

Psalm 95:1.

These words of the old singer of long ago, this call to glad uplifting of voices in song, constitute part of one of the best known and best loved passages of worship amongst all congregations in our day. They recall to nearly every memory occasions when they have been far from empty words, when they have been laden with happiness, gratitude and praise giving.

Whoever has sold or sung these words with any freedom of mind has felt the uplift of expressing an exceedingly desirable thought. Yet somehow they contrast strangely with the place in which they are usually sung: they seem rather to belong to some fair upland or small grove, where men might come and worship with garlands of flowers.

We too often picture the Hebrews as a people wholly innocent of laughter and lightness of heart, and their religion as peculiarly one of gloom. We forget how much of joy there was in all their ceremonial life, how all their feasts and holidays and joyous social occasions were essentially religious. Pity to them meant no pain, but the highest, noblest form of pleasure.

It is easy to see that much of the Bible belongs to the childhood of the race, to the days when men took life less seriously and when they cared less than we do for the scientific explanations that lie back of phenomena. Life was simpler; the universe was smaller; their gods were nearer and more easily understood. As we have passed from childhood, perhaps it has been unavoidable that we should lose some of the irresponsibility and simplicity of those days.

Don't stop for praises, lest you miss perception.

Don't think your gifts to God will alone your thefts from man.

Don't pray for what you are unwilling to make proper effort to gain.

Don't defer the right determination, for thereby you make a wrong one.

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Divine Will.

I worship thee, sweet Will of God!
And all thy ways adore;
And every day I live I long
To love thee more and more.

Man's weakness waiting upon God
Its end can never miss;
For men on earth no work can do
More angel-like than this.

He always wins who sides with God,
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost.

III that God blesses is our good,
And unblessed good is ill;
It is right that seems most wrong
If it be his dear will!

I have no cares, O blessed Will!
For all my cares are thine;
I live in triumph, Lord, for thou
Hast made thy triumph mine.

child's smile, but have not found in the man's heart deep happiness. It is a poor kind of progress we have made as a race, if we have found in the passing centuries no deeper springs of joy than we knew long ago. We take our religion not too seriously, but too glibly. It would be better to worship with the ignorant simplicity and the genuine gaiety of those who once danced before their altars than to continue perfidiously to go through the motions of a manufactured and mournful ministry. If your piety is a painful thing to you and a pleasureless thing to others, it probably is all pretense after all.

If we have forsaken the garlands of Greece and the festivals of Judea, what of joyfulness has Christianity in their stead? If the Christianization of the nations means that the whole world is to be uniformly clad in somber suits of Sunday blacks, with countenances to match, it can only be regarded as a doubtful benefit.

It is no use talking about the blessings of faith unless we look and act as if we really are blessed. It is no use believing in a blessed heaven if we pass all these days in the shadows. The "joy of the Lord" is of little use in this world unless it is the kind of a joy that a man can see and desire to share.

We are the people of the stores of knowledge, and theinden houses of goods; but, alas, we walk through them with empty hearts, for we have not yet learned how to live. We are picking up life's lead and despising its gold. We are blind to the sweetness and light in life, to the wondrous dowers of joy, to the deep sources of thankfulness.

We need to lift up our eyes to see how good a world this is, how fair its morns, how bright its noons, how glorious its evening light; we are too much with the little, tangled chaos of our own making, too little with God's great glowing universe, that compels the uplifted eye, the expanded chest, and the singing heart.

We need to take our faces from our ledgers and to look into other faces, to learn larger faith and love for men, to rejoice in friendships, to find the thrill of the broad and upward way, to find time to live and let the making of a life take care of itself for a while.

After all, all our shadows come from our suicidal selfishness, and gladness, deep and enduring, is found only in the life of self-giving. There will always be a song in the heart when the hands are busy with love's service. The best way to sing to the Lord is to serve our fellows, for so our song starts another, and soon there is a chorus of heavenly happiness.

We need to take our faces from our wives and to look into other faces, to learn larger faith and love for men, to rejoice in friendships, to find the thrill of the broad and upward way, to find time to live and let the making of a life take care of itself for a while.

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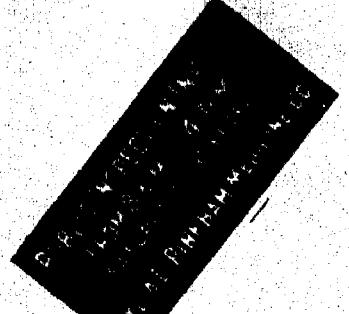
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THE COME AND SEE SIGN



This sign is permanently attached to the front of the main building of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

What Does This Sign Mean?

It means that public inspection of the laboratory and methods of doing business is honestly desired. It means that there is nothing about the business which is not "open and above-board."

It means that a permanent invitation is extended to anyone to come and verify any and all statements made in the advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is a purely vegetable compound made from roots and herbs—with out drugs?

Come and See.

Do the women of America continually use as much of it as we are told?

Come and See.

Was there ever such a person as Lydia E. Pinkham, and is there any Mrs. Pinkham now to whom sick woman are asked to write?

Come and See.

Is the vast private correspondence with sick women conducted by women only, and are the letters kept strictly confidential?

Come and See.

Have they really got letters from over one million one hundred thousand women correspondents?

Come and See.

Have they proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured thousands of these women?

Come and See.

This advertisement is only for doubters. The great army of women who know from their own personal experience that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female ills will still go on using and being benefited by it; but the poor doubting, suffering woman must, for her own sake, be taught confidence, for she also might just as well regain her health.

Grandfather's Cure for Constipation

GREAT medicine.—The Sawbuck. Two hours a day sawing wood will keep anyone's Bowels regular.

No need of pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil, nor "Physic," if you'll only work the Sawbuck regularly.

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation and—a Ten-Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood-pile.

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, because—there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

They don't Purge, Cripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physics."

They don't flush out Bowels and Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Artificial Waters always do.

No—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles, that line the Food passages and that tighten up when food touches them, thus driving the food to its finish.

A Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

Cascarets move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

The thin, flat, Ten-Cent Box is made to fit your Vest pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse. Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

160 Acre FARMS Western Canada FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in

WESTERN CANADA

160 Acre Creek-Grounded Land PRICE, \$500.00. Taxes \$10.00. Rent \$10.00. 25 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre. Owner for Farmers and Builders. Good Soil, Good Water, Good Roads, Schools and Churches Constructed.

Thousands of Acres for all purposes. Good Chances for Irrigation. Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the best land in Alberta and Saskatchewan may now be acquired under the most healthful and progressive sections.

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which every man, by paying on certain conditions, can secure a homestead, brother, son, or sister of his family.

Entry fee in each case is \$50.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, rents, taxes, etc., send 10c. to the Secretary, F. J. Cheney, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Brownson, Room 409, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill., or T. M. Malone, 11 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., or T. C. Jackson, 1414 Grand Trunk Block, Detroit, Mich., or C. C. Currie, Room 12, Calumet Block, Milwaukee, Wis., W. H. Rogers, 10th Floor, Fraction Terminal Building, New York City, or the Canadian Government Agents.

Please see where we use this advertisement.

Agent Wanted Roads, canals, telegraphs, etc., in the West, and in the Northwest Territories, to be sold to the highest bidder. \$100,000.00. New York City.

Washington One of the best, most progressive and healthful states in the Union. Located in the Northwest Territories.

For more information, write to the Secretary of State, Olympia, Wash.

No Encumbrances Necessary.
Nature, left to herself, often points the way with an uncompromising directness which is more effective than any aid of art. The Mariner's Advocate expresses this fact in the following:

"My husband is particularly liable to seasickness, captain," remarked a lady passenger. "Would you tell him what to do in case of an attack?"

"That's necessary, ma'am," replied the captain. "He'll do it."

SKIN SORE EIGHT YEARS.

Great \$300 on Doctors and Remedies, but Get Me Relief—Cuticura Cures in a Week.

"Upon the limb and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms, and I had to stay at home several times because of this affection. Up to a week or so long I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is to-day the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing a dollar and a half), which have cured me completely, so that I can again attend to my business. I want to work again to-night. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week." Mrs. Herodotus, 24 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y., March 20 and April 6, 1908."

Lightning in South Africa.

In South Africa, where thunderstorms are terrific, lightning often strikes the beds of ironstone, and blue flames, sometimes firing buildings, are alleged to play about such ironstone outcroppings two or three hours after a storm.

Closing the Incident.

The famous ball player was looking through the sporting columns of the newspapers.

"I see they've quit mentioning me," he said. "I may as well sign."

Upon doing which he secured one more mention in the newspapers.

FROM SUNNY ORANGE GROVES.

The Twice-Told Experience of a San Bernardino, Calif., Man.

From Sunny San Bernardino, in the midst of orange groves, writes Lionel M. Heath, of 188 Eighth street: "For fifteen years I suffered with pains in my back, frequent calls to pass the se-cre-tions, d'vo p'sy, rheumatic aches and other symptoms of kidney trouble. I could get no relief until I used Donn's Kidney Pills. They

cured me five years ago, and this is twice I have publicly said so. The cure was thorough."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

What "Single Tax" Means.

The Single Tax theory is based on the principle recognized by leading philosophers, economists and jurists of all ages: that the earth is the heritage of the people, and that land should not be absolutely private property; even our modern governments recognize this in their law of eminent domain, and Moses, Blackstone, Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Thomas Jefferson and Herbert Spencer have specifically declared this as a principle of justice; yet no one has discovered a practicable way of giving effect to this principle—various schemes such as subdivision of the land among the people every ten years having been tried and found of little avail in escaping the well-recognized evils of land monopoly—until George thought of the natural and easy method of perfectly working out an apportionment of nature's bounties and values created by the community by a tax on the value of land, in place of every other tax—National Magazine.

Castarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

They don't Purge, Cripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physics."

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Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

COFFEE EYES.

It Ache Slowly but Frequently Produces Blindness.

The curious effect of slow daily poisoning and the gradual building up of disease as a result, is shown in numbers of cases where the eyes are affected by coffee.

A case in point will illustrate:

A lady in Oswego, Mont., experienced a slow but sure disease settling upon her eyes in the form of increasing weakness and shooting pains with wavy, dancing lines of light, so vivid that nothing else could be seen for minutes at a time.

She says: "This gradual failure of sight alarmed me and I naturally began a very earnest quest for the cause. About this time I was told that coffee poisoning sometimes took that form, and while I didn't believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I concluded to quit it and see."

"I took up Postum Food Coffee in spite of the jokes of husband whose experience with one cup at a neighbor's was unsatisfactory. Well, I made Postum strictly according to directions, boiling it a little longer, because of our high altitude. The result was charming. I have now used Postum in place of coffee for about 3 months and my eyes are well, never painful nor showing any weakness. I know to a certainty that the cause of the trouble was coffee and the cure was in quitting it and building up the nervous system on Postum, for that was absolutely the only change I made in diet and I took no medicine."

"My nursing baby has been kept in a perfectly healthy state since I have used Postum."

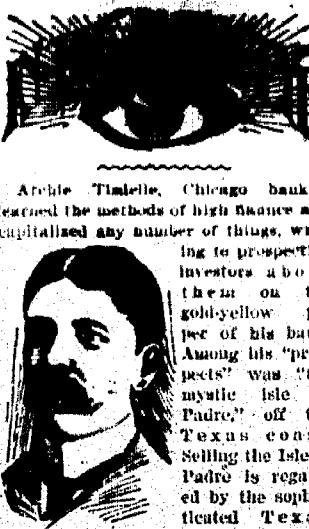
"Mr. _____, a friend, discarded coffee and took Postum to see if he could be rid of his dyspepsia and frequent headaches. The change produced a most remarkable improvement quickly."

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Washington One of the best, most progressive and healthful states in the Union. Located in the Northwest Territories.

For more information, write to the Secretary of State, Olympia, Wash.



Archie Timelle, Chicago banker, learned the methods of high finance and capitalized any number of things, writing to prospective investors about them on the gold-yellow paper of his bank. Among his "prospects" was "the mystic Isle of Padre," off the Texas coast. Selling the Isle of Padre is regarded by the sophisticated Texan pretty much as selling the Masonic Temple to the countryman who ranges into Chicago. The reef is 70 miles long by three miles wide. It is extremely rich in a poor quality of sand. When Timelle's bank failed for \$60,000, he said he bought the island to satisfy the pleadings of a beautiful real estate dealer or the gentler sex. He claims a \$500,000 interest in the island. The formal charge against Timelle is that of receiving deposits after he knew his little bank was insolvent.

John V. Dobson, son of the Methodist elder, has won the honor of representing Dakota Wesleyan university at the intercollegiate oratorical contest to be held in Mitchell, S. D., the last week in May.

The position of First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States is a very important one. The occupant has in charge a great deal of the details of the department and is in touch with the postmasters throughout the United States. More than any other man he is charged with the making of appointments, and to him much of the success or failure of the service is due. The position for some time has been ably filled by Frank Hitchcock, but that gentleman has resigned in order to assume the management of Secretary Taft's campaign for the presidency. His successor as First Assistant Postmaster General is Charles P. Grandfield, of Missouri, whose picture is presented. The appointment was in the line of promotion. Mr. Grandfield having been chief clerk in Mr. Hitchcock's office.

Ed T. Rustin, a bachelor, was elected president of the new school board at Mariontown, Iowa. He is the only bachelor that ever has held the office in the sixty years of the board's existence.

Baldy beaten in his fight with the money kings. F. Augustus Heinz will desert Wall street and return to his Western copper mines. He knows all about copper and will attempt thereby to rebuild the great fortune which has melted away in a few short months since he tried to show New York financiers the way to play the money game. Mr. Heinz started in copper fifteen years ago on his graduation from Columbia College as a mining engineer. Making his headquarters in Butte, he piled up millions after worsting the Amalgamated and Standard crowds in a bitter conflict extending over years. His enemies secured his downfall after he reached New York, as he did not know so much about finance as he did about copper. He says, however, he will return when he makes another fortune and try them another whirr.

F. AUG. HEINZ

MAJ. CHITTENDEN

Crawford Avalanche.

Editor and Proprietor.

DATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1 50

Six Months 75

Three Months 40

Second class matter at the Post Office of Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1893.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 23

Does Me Wish She Was Pa?

"I wish I had a lot o' cash,"
Sax pa, one winter's night;
"I'd go down South an' stay a while
Where days are warman's bright."
He set an' watched the fire die
(Seemed lost in thoughtful daze),
Till ma brought in some fresh pine
knobs
An' made a cheerful blaze.

"I wish I had a million shares
O' stock in Standard Oil,"
Sax pa; "I wouldn't do a thing."
Ma made the kettle boil;
An' mixed hot biscuits, fried some
ham
An' eggs (smelt good, you bet!)
Fetched cheese an' doughnuts, made
the tea,
Then pa—set down an' et!

"I wish I was a millionaire,"
Sax pa; "I'd have a snap."
Next from the lounge, we heard a
snore;
Pa—at his ev'nin' nap!
Ma did the dishes, shook the cloth,
Brushed up, put things away,
And fed the cat, then started up
Her plans for bakin' day.

She washed an' put some beans to
soak;
An' set some bread to rise;
Unstrung dried apples, soaked 'em,
too,
All ready for her pies;
She brought more wood, put out the
cat.

Then darned four pairs o' socks;
Pa woke, an' sez, "It's time for bed.
Ma have you bound both socks?"
—Mary F. K. Hutchinson in March
Woman's Home Companion.

For Ambitious Young Women.

There are many young women living in circumstances in which it seems to them that they have no chance to make a success of life, yet who have a natural ambition to make their lives count for something. They feel that they have strength enough and talent enough to make the world better for their having lived in it, yet there seems to be no way to accomplish this.

To these young women the Philadelphia School for Nurses offers a way to reach success, no matter how poor or how isolated they may be.

To some hundreds of young women there will be granted this year free Scholarships, which will include two years' instruction covering all the essentials of the art and science of nursing, as well as room and board, nurse uniforms and all the necessary supplies for class room work. No fees will be charged, and the sole expense will be for the student's private expenses, with which the school has nothing to do.

A large fund has been reserved for this course, and by this means the school is enabled to carry out this plan on even more generous scale than in former years. Many more scholarships will be granted, and the greatest care will be taken to insure that the members of the class shall be young women of good character and refinement. The influences surrounding the students are of the best kind, and they are under the care of women of exceptionally high qualifications for the charge.

The medical profession of the country is heartily in favor of the methods of the school, and over four thousand of the leading physicians of a single state have given it endorsement above their own signatures. In addition many county societies have taken action endorsing its aims and methods. The Bulletin of the school gives many of the names of physicians who have premitted the use of their names as references for the school.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Philadelphia School for Nurses, 2219 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Full information will be furnished in response as promptly as possible.

Lowell's Locals.

M. Hanson was in town Saturday. T. E. Douglas is putting up another building, to be used for a laundry, in connection with the Douglas House.

John Schram's little boy was bit in the cheek Thursday by a dog. The wound was cauterized at once and the dog is dead, and is a good dog now.

No school last week. Easter vacation.

C. B. Johnson of Maple Forest was calling on Silas Carrier Tuesday.

Mrs. Schram was doing business at Grayling Thursday.

Spring is here. Some of the people have commenced cleaning up their yards and improving their lawns. It is hoped that all old rubbish will be burnt before May 1. This will cut the health officer out of a job.

John Schram has moved his goods into his new house.

George F. Owen has moved into the house vacated by John Schram.

Miss Rita Mark was visiting her sister, Miss Belle Mark, last week.

DAN.

Try Yater's cure for rheumatism. It is guaranteed. For sale at Central Drug store.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, April 1, 1908.
Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. J. F. Ham, President in the chair. Present Trustees Fournier, Kraus, Petersen, Brink and Inaley. Absent, Trustees Clark. Meeting called to order by the President.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Communication from the president read to wit:

Gentlemen of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling:
I do hereby appoint Thomas Nolan marshal and Julius Nelson street commissioner for the ensuing year.

JOHN HUM.

Village President. Moved and supported that the communication of the president be received and the appointments be confirmed. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that Hans Peterson be elected president pro-tem for the ensuing year. Motion carried. The following committees were appointed by the president for 1908-9: Finance, claims and accounts—Brink, Peterson, Kraus.

Streets, sidewalk, bridges and sewers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink, Waterworks, lighting and fire apparatus—Fournier, Inaley, Clark.

Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Kraus, Communicator from the committee on salaries received and read to wit:

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council:
Your committee on salaries would recommend that the following salaries be paid:

Clerk to receive \$60 per annum. Marshal to receive \$40 per month. Health officer to receive \$35 per year. Assessor to receive \$40 per year. Street Commissioner to receive \$1.75 per day for actual labor performed.

Signed, H. Peterson, L. Fournier, R. W. Brink, Committee.

Moved and supported that the report of the committee on salaries be accepted and adopted. Ayes, Brink, Kraus, Peterson, Inaley, Fournier, Nays, none. Motion declared carried. Communication of the finance committee received and read to wit:

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council of the Village of Grayling:

Your committee on finance would respectfully recommend that a tax of one per cent for highway purposes and 2 mills for contingent purposes be spread on the assessed valuation of the village of Grayling.

Signed, R. W. Brink, H. Peterson, A. Kraus, Committee.

Moved and supported that the report of the finance committee be accepted and adopted. Ayes, Brink, Kraus, Peterson, Inaley, Fournier, Nays, none. Motion declared carried.

Moved and supported that the street committee be authorized to have the corner posts pulled out. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,
Village Clerk.

D. B. S. Com.
Oct. 7, '07.

Tom J. Morgan, Mgr.

Dear Sir—It was my happy privilege and pleasure to listen to the Old Southland Sextette on Saturday evening. The program was simply beyond criticism. There was nothing of the vulgar about it. They are a band of ladies and gentlemen. On Sunday eve they sang in the church where I was conducting special meetings and the building was jammed to the doors. The audience sat almost breathless while they sang.

I am giving this testimonial without solicitation, and I do it very heartily. I shall always have a good word for the Sextette.

Rev. WILL PUGSLEY.
Traveling Evangelist,
126 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Canada.

The Board of Supervisors met last Monday. Supervisor Barnes was elected chairman and appointed the following committees:

Ways and Means—Craven, Hardgrove, Niederer.

Finance and Settlement—Hardgrove, Niederer and Silsby.

Claims and Accounts—Silsby, Craven and Hardgrove.

County Buildings—Niederer, Craven and Silsby.

Roads and Bridges—Craven, Silsby and Hardgrove.

Equalization—Silsby, Craven, and Niederer.

Apportionment—Craven, Niederer and Hardgrove.

County Poor—Niederer, Silsby and Craven.

Printing—Niederer, Hardgrove, Silsby.

Rules—Niederer, Silsby and Craven.

Report of proceedings will be given next week.

The Danish Brotherhood of this town have succeeded in making arrangements with the Marker Bros. of Jamestown N. Y., to appear at the opera house Saturday evening, April 25. The program will consist of a lecture, songs, and the latest music from Denmark and rendered in their native tongue. Several new features will be introduced during the evening. The Marker Bros. are on a trip thru the country and booked to appear in all the principalities. They come to us highly recommended and should be greeted with a full house. Reserved seats at Olson's drug store 15c. Parquet 25c. Children 15c. Doors open at 7:30. Everybody cordially invited.

Fred Michelson of Grayling was visiting his brother F. L. the first of the week.

The family of F. L. Michelson returned from their extended visit south on Monday of this week, glad to be home again.

The Easter Services at the church last Sunday, both morning and evening, were largely attended. The church was nicely decorated with Easter lilies and ferns, and the evening program in charge of the children was enjoyed by all present.

UNCLE JOSH.

Law's Long Delay.

"I have just completed a twenty year health sentence, imposed by Bucklin's Arnica Salve, which cured me of bleeding piles just twenty years ago," writes O. B. Woolver of Lexington, N. Y. Bucklin's Arnica Salve heals the worst sores, boils, burns, wounds and cuts in the shortest time—25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

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W. H. Johnson of Maple Forest was in town yesterday, as pleasant as the first spring day.

Mrs. Holloway Buck was in the village yesterday, the first time for months, but as welcome as she was 30 years ago and has always been.

Wm. Schreiber and Ed Haley have each entered a houseboat near Nanton, Alberta Dist., Can., and will be joined by their wives early in May. We are sorry to have them leave us.

Clinton, Mich., Feb. 6, 1908.

Mr. J. Morgan.
Mr. Old southland Sextette.

We were very much pleased with the entertainment last eve. If you will give us another date in about four weeks, we will try and give them a full house.

Yours very truly,

L. K. Davis,
K. O. T. M. Lodge.

Village President. Moved and supported that the communication of the president be received and the appointments be confirmed. Motion carried.

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Mrs. H. Dunn spent Easter Sunday with her son Clarence at Petoskey.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nye are expected home this week. We hope Mr. Nye's recovery from his recent illness may be permanent.

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UNCLE JOSH.

The Avalanche

JO. PALMER, PUBLISHER
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

TROOPER SHOT NEAR CHESTER.

State Constabulary Engages in Skirmish with Strike Sympathizers.

As a culmination of the bitter feeling engendered by the mobilization of the State constabulary at Chester, Pa., in connection with the strike, Marshal Crawford was shot in a skirmish with Thomas and Nicholas Barger, on the Darby Pike, near Lethererville. One of the other trooper's horses was shot, and Crawford's steed ran away. Crawford received a bullet in the leg. After a detachment had been put on guard at the car barns and power house of the traction company, Troop A and Troop B started on the road toward Lethererville. When the troopers passed the Barger home the two brothers came out in front of the house and began a skirmish. One of the Bargers, it is declared, flourished a revolver at the mounted policemen, and rifle shots were fired at them. Lieut. Adams ordered Sergt. Meyers to arrest the man who was flourishing the revolver. Meyers jumped from his horse and attempted to capture the man, when the other brother fired into the house and upstairs. From there he fired two shots, one of which struck Trooper Crawford and another the police ran into the house and arrested both of the Bargers.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Peasant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
W. L.	W.	L.	
Chicago	4	1 Brooklyn	2
Pittsburg	3	Boston	1
New York	3	Cincinnati	3
Philadelphia	2	St. Louis	4

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
W. L.	W.	L.	
St. Louis	4	Chicago	2
New York	3	Cleveland	2
Philadelphia	2	Detroit	1
Boston	2	Washington	3

WESTERN LEAGUE			
W. L.	W.	L.	
Omaha	4	Lincoln	2
Denver	4	Pueblo	1
Sioux City	2	Des Moines	4

GIRL CLAIMS TO SHED STONES.

Declarer of Them Came from Her Eyes in Three Days.

Rose Tetraut, 12 years old, daughter of one of the most reputable French-speaking families in Worcester, Mass., has created much interest on account of the alleged shedding from her eyes of stones in sizes varying from the head of a pin to a pen. She says that she shed 100 stones without any ill effect except a severe headache just before the process began. From ten to twenty stones appeared on her eyelids at a time. The girl has been examined by physicians, who say her alleged experience is impossible and that she must be under hallucinations. Her mother and father and five neighbors say they have seen the actual shedding of the stones.

BAGS ROBBER WITH FLATIRON.

Sioux City Man Drops Missile from High Window on Intruder's Head.

Awakened by the ringing of his cash register at an early hour the other day, Geo. Wilderman, who lives over his saloon in West Marietta, Ohio, investigated and found a man robbing his till. Wilderman shot at the man, but missed, and to shoot for fear that he would kill the fellow, Wilderman waited until the robber came out and dropped a flatiron on top of his head, fracturing his skull. The police were called and found that he is Robert M. Savage of McConnellsville. He is in a serious condition.

Kansas City Jury Discharged.

Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Porterfield, in his instructions, said that the Sunday law had been violated, the jury, in the first theatrical case to be tried in Kansas City stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. It was discharged.

Kills Friend in Pain: Life Term.

Several Columbus was given a life sentence for the murder of his friend, Joseph Florence, in Omaha. Columbus testified that he first shot Florence by accident, and then by Florence's request shot him in the body to relieve his agony. The case will not be appealed.

Murder Kill American Soldiers.

A private telegram, not yet confirmed, officially reports an engagement between regular troops and constabulary and Moro outlaws near Lanao, a town on the island of Mindanao, P. I. Two members of the constabulary are reported killed and three soldiers wounded.

Umbrella Thrust Kills Man.

In a quarrel over wages in Cleveland, Salvadore Arrijo, a contractor, was killed by an umbrella thrust. Sebastian and Michael Petrikir are under arrest, charged with murder.

Mackinaw Ice Breaks Up.

A report from Mackinaw City says that the ice in the Straits of Mackinaw is well broken up.

Trains Sideswiped: Two Killed.

John Maxwell and Charles Utterback, both of Dennison, Ohio, trainmen on the Panhandle railroad, were crushed to death when two freight trains sideswiped at Collier, Pa.

Carnegie to Found College.

It is rumored that Andrew Carnegie will give \$25,000,000 for a national university at Washington; that President Roosevelt will be made president, and that the unfolding of the completed plan will be made on the eve of the Chicago convention.

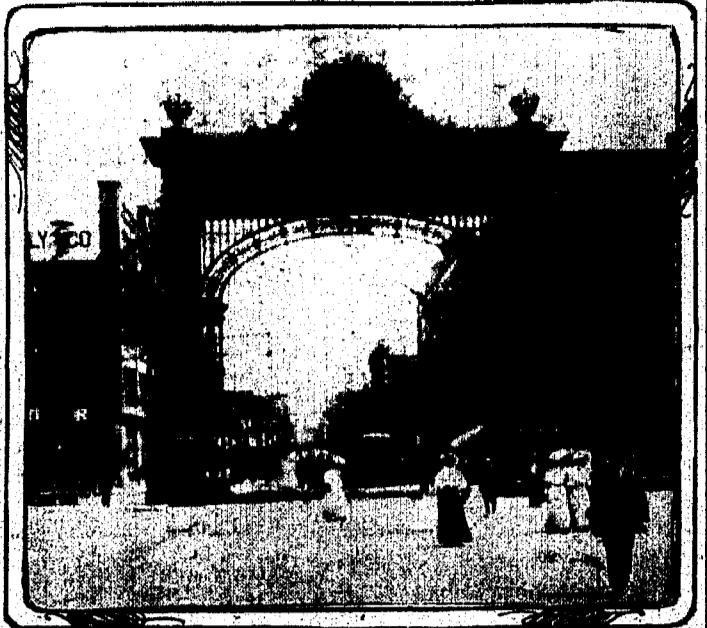
Widow's Pay Increases Automatic.

Pension Commissioner Warner has announced that widows now on the pension roll would not be required to make application for the increase from \$5 to \$12 a month recently voted by Congress. The law will go into effect automatically, the first payment to be made May 4.

Funeral in Indiana Church.

Evangelist "Dan" Shannon created a funeral in the First Baptist church of Indianapolis by denouncing its choir members, attacking a former pastor and indulging in vigorous denunciation of its methods in general.

DENVER'S GREAT \$10,000 GATE.



WELCOME ARCH AT UNION STATION DENVER

RURAL MAIL ROUTES HAVE RAPID GROWTH

Remarkable Progress Made in Decade in Establishment of Service in Country Districts.

37,728 CARRIERS ON THE LIST.

Appropriation Has Grown to 28 Million Dollars, and the Ultimate Limit Cannot Be Estimated.

Washington Correspondence:

"The close of the year 1907 served to call to mind several of the radical changes this country has witnessed in the preceding decade," said a postal official, "and of these the institution and expansion of the rural free delivery system, begun in 1897, is one of many inviting brief attention.

"Beginning with a modest initial appropriation of \$40,000, of which only about \$14,000 was expended, this now far-reaching postal scheme started its existence with eighty-three carriers. In seven years the cost of the service jumped to \$12,000,000, with 25,500 carriers, while the appropriation last year was \$28,350,000, with 37,582 carriers on the list.

"No such stupendous figures as these were contemplated by those who at the outset favored rural service, as the proposition at the time met with considerable opposition in some quarters, as the small, tentative appropriation evidences.

"Indeed, it was then considered that about \$20,000,000 would be the maximum ultimate appropriation when the service would be fully extended, but so great was the popularity of the movement in all parts of the country that this sum was equaled during the first eight years of its life, and while the service is now well extended it would be hard to state with accuracy its ultimate maximum limits and probable cost. It has now, however, been pretty well developed, the system has settled down to a good working basis, and has become a positive factor of the postal scheme of the country along the lines of the city free delivery.

"The steady growth of the service at present is shown in the net increase last year of 1,062 new routes, and these figures may be taken as a reasonable basis of probable future yearly expansion though the number of petitions for new routes fell off several thousand during the year as compared with the preceding year.

Cost of Service Increases.

"The country is increasing in population, however, so rapidly that new service is destined to keep pace therewith. The cost of new service for last year was approximately \$873,000, and these figures, as against the total cost of the old service, will give the public and the student of postal affairs an idea of the probable future yearly expenditure in the question of two battlefields, as recommended by the committee, or four, as urged by President Roosevelt. The vote was 199 to 83 to sustain the committee's recommendation.

The Senate was not in session Thursday. The long existing controversy as to whether the United States navy should have submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, as recommended by the committee on naval affairs, was settled in the House when the proviso limiting the Secretary of the Navy to purchase only those boats of the Holland type was stricken out. The effect of this action was to give the Secretary a free hand in the selection of submarine boats. A humorous speech by Mr. Williams, in which he had several friendly clashes with Mr. Hobson of Alabama over warships and balloons, commanded the attention of the House for some time. After agreeing to take up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill next, the House adjourned.

Injunction against the enforcement of State laws can only be issued by a majority of three federal judges, who are to pass upon them if a bill that passed the Senate Friday becomes a law. The bill was opposed by Mr. Heyburn on the ground that the great distances between federal courts in the West would operate to delay the granting of necessary injunctions. Senator Knox favored the bill. The attitude of Emperor William and the Berlin court toward David Jayne Hill was the subject of comment in the House during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Perkins of New York and Mr. Shryden of Texas condemned the practice of selecting men of great wealth to be the nation's diplomatic representatives. Under license of general debate Mr. Griggs of Georgia spoke in defense of the disfranchisement of the southern negro; Mr. Burton of Ohio discussed the causes of the recent financial depression and various other matters were discussed. With the diplomatic bill still under consideration the House recessed until 11:30 a. m. Saturday.

"As a result of the establishment of rural delivery and the necessity for the maintenance of good roads to insure its continuance great activity has been displayed in various parts of the country looking toward the improvement of road conditions.

"Taken all in all, the establishment of the rural free delivery postal routes, the three States containing the largest number of routes are: Illinois, the "bunker rural free State," with 2,771 routes; Ohio being a close second with 2,943, and Iowa third with 2,314. The other principal States with their respective number of routes are as follows: Indiana, 2,113; Pennsylvania, 2,058; Missouri, 1,943; Michigan, 1,932; New York, 1,763; Kansas, 1,628; Texas, 1,605; Tennessee, 1,544; Wisconsin, 1,541; Minnesota, 1,512; Georgia, 1,469, and North Carolina, 1,170.

"The fact that over 3,000 postoffices have been discontinued and their patrons are being served by rural carriers tells a story in itself of the ramifications of the system and what it means to the millions of rural residents from Maine to California who are daily placed in touch with the outside world.

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WORK OF CONGRESS

The brief session of the Senate Monday was devoted to the transaction of a speech by Senator Scott of West Virginia, urging adequate appropriations for public buildings so that official business may be transacted with the greatest efficiency and economy. When the naval bill was laid aside for the day in the House it had been one-half disposed of. The hopes of the officers of the navy and marine corps for an increase in pay were dashed to the ground when, on a point of order by Mr. Madden of Illinois, there was stricken from the bill the provision for such increase. On a similar point by Mr. Mudd of Maryland, an amendment by Mr. Bartholdi of Missouri prohibiting naval or marine bands accepting private employment in competition with civilian musicians was lost.

The two features of interest in the Senate Tuesday were the speech of Senator Foraker on the Brownlow affair and the President's message advocating the building of four battleships of the heaviest and most improved type. He takes the view that if Congress authorizes four of these Dr.-admirals this year that the building of only one ship a year will enable the country to hold its own as the second power in the world.

President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress urging both the House and the Senate to appropriate a sum sufficiently large to enable the construction of four battleships of the heaviest and most improved type. He takes the view that if Congress authorizes four of these Dr.-admirals this year that the building of only one ship a year will enable the country to hold its own as the second power in the world.

Forwarding by the wholesale houses continues exceptionally large in dry goods, food products, housewares and hardware, and there is also increasing activity in vehicles, camping and sporting goods. Mail orders from road men make an improving exhibit in clothing, woolens, footware and furniture for fall deliveries, and the outlook affords more encouragement to the sustained high prospects in agriculture. Provisions disclose some decline in the east-bound tonnage, foreign orders being smaller, but there is returning strength in the markets for hides and leather, and wool displays increasing consumption.

Mercantile collections in the West and Southwest make a good showing, bank deposits steadily grow and further ease appears in the discount rate for accommodation. Financial conditions do not indicate that liquidation has run its course, but commercial defaults include none of notable significance, and the volume of payments through the banks again is seen to compare favorably with that of a year ago.

Operations in the prominent manufactures present no material change as to production. More interest is noted in real estate and construction. Shipments of lumber have gained and more hands find work in the yards and at planing mills. Furnace and plate mills output remains much less than normal, but additional contracts for rails and structural steel extend the period of assured activity.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 20 last week and 17 a year ago



Political Comment.

A Political Wrecker.

down, five new ones must be planted. Japan has planted 3,000,000 young trees since 1890, to which are to be added 500,000 planted this year, and hereafter 150,000 annually.

The Tuscan Farmer.

The Tuscan peasant stands in the peculiar position of being neither a proprietor nor a dependent, writes Helen Zinnern in the Youth's Companion. He is, instead, the partner in an industry. According to this method of farming, which is called mezzadria, the proprietor of the land pays all the taxes, advances all the money required, furnishes capital for the purchase of cattle and keeps in repair the dwelling house. The peasant in return works the fields, attends to the live stock and, to other home industries, sells the products—in short, is the absolute master of the land that is confided to him. He works the soil exactly as if it were his own, and then, at stated intervals in the year, divides the products and profits with the real owner.

Ravages of the Tick.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, chairman of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, places the loss in the South as the result of the ravages of the fever tick at \$2,000,000 annually. This is considered a very conservative estimate, as the loss has been placed at \$40,000,000 by other authorities.

These losses are not the result of the fever, for quarantined cattle do not have it. The loss is caused by the ravages of the tick, which sucks the blood of the animal and keeps it in an emaciated condition, thereby preventing its full maturity.

As evidence that the tick is capable of reducing cattle to a point where short pastures and cold rainy weather during the winter season results in a heavy mortality, he has presented figures showing that during 1904 and 1905 the death rate among cattle in the tick infested area was 8.3 per cent, as compared with 3.2 per cent above the national quarantine line, notwithstanding the fact that the cattle above the line encounter severe winters.

Tick eradication seems a necessity if the Southern cattle grower expects to receive the full reward of his labor, and both the national and state governments should come to the aid of the cattlemen in their efforts to get rid of the pest.—San Antonio Express.

Testing Seeds for the Farm.

The other day a rascal was found to have made a small fortune by chopping up palm leaf fans and selling the stuff at a dollar a packet, containing a pinch or two of the precious dust—which was said to be the seed of a rare exotic flower. So writes W. G. Flit-Gerald in the Technical World Magazine.

He advertised widely, and numbered professional florists among his victims. True, he disclaimed responsibility for the germinating power of his "seed," but this is a common warning even on the wares of reputable seedsmen, so that the buyers panted, watched and waited with pathetic zeal until at length an angry lady laid the swindler by the heels.

Now, farm and flower seed—of the highest quality—is costly stuff. So much is that of the calcareous that the actual cost of producing the finest strain exceeds ten times the weight of the seed in purest gold. Mignonette seed, too, is by no means cheap, yet that of the begonia, at least sixty times dearer, and a liberal allowance for a \$2 packet is measured in a clay spoon with an outside diameter of three-sixteenths of an inch. And yet in that small spoonful there will be enough seed to produce more than 1000 stately begonias.

The writer goes on to describe the careful testing seeds undergo at the hands of the government inspectors, and an interesting series of photographs illustrates the text.

Farming Old and New.

When the late Robert G. Ingersoll was a farmer boy in Wisconsin the farm was not the place it is now. He has left a description of early rural life as he recalled it:

"They used to haul wheat twenty miles in wagons and sell it for 25 cents a bushel. They would bring home about 300 feet of lumber, two bunches of shingles, a barrel of salt and a cook stove that never would draw and never did bake. In those blessed days the people lived on corn and bacon. They had poor houses. The rain held the roofs in perfect contempt, and the snow drifted joyfully on the floors and beds. They had no barns. The horses were kept in rail pens surrounded with straw. Long before spring the sides would be eaten away and nothing would be left but the roof. Everything was done in the hardest way. Everything about the farm was disagreeable. Nearly every farmer's boy took an oath that he would never cultivate the soil. The moment they arrived at the age of 21 they left the desolate and dreary farms and rushed to the towns and cities."

These were the days before farming was a science. Now the bright youth intended for agriculture takes at least the short course at the university. He learns things about soils and crops and the selection and care of stock that the old-time farmers never dreamed of. His farms not by the sweat of his brow, but by the aid of machinery. The farm is equipped with commodious buildings, and the farmhouse is a comfortable home, sometimes with pretensions to architecture. It has a telephone and it may be heated with hot water. There is a rural delivery mail box not far from the front door, and good roads facilitate the easy transportation of the product of the farm to a not distant railway station.

The Western farmer of to-day is one of the most prosperous and independent citizens of the republic.

Wisconsin boys of this generation should think twice before they desert the farm.—The Evening Wisconsin.

Effect of Mother on Chick.

According to a government botanist at Washington, there is reason to believe that buds share in the growing of the parent plant. He illustrates his meaning in this way: Suppose the average life of an individual plant—say a tree—to be 100 years, then a bud removed when the parent plant is 50 years old will also be virtually 50 years of age, and if transplanted it will be able to live on the graft only 50 years more.

Even Birds Grow Old.

According to a government botanist at Washington, there is reason to believe that buds share in the growing of the parent plant. He illustrates his meaning in this way: Suppose the average life of an individual plant—say a tree—to be 100 years, then a bud removed when the parent plant is 50 years old will also be virtually 50 years of age, and if transplanted it will be able to live on the graft only 50 years more.

Discretion.

Church—I am disappointed in Cutler.

Gotham—Why so?

"I took dinner with him the other day."

"Have a poor dinner?"

"It wasn't that; but, you know, he's a well-known sculptor."

"Yes, I know."

"Well, I noticed that he couldn't eat at the table any better than I can!"—Yankers Statesman.

The Straightforward Men.

"Please give me two bills for my first one for \$10 for my husband and for \$20 to show my lady friends,"—Megendorfer Blaetter.

The Bone.

"Say, say," queried Little Tommy Tiddles, "what is the bone of contention?"

"The jawbone, my son," answered the old man, with a side glance at his wife.—Chicago News.

But Bryan Will Be Nominated.

The Hearst newspaper, and especially those which prior to 1900 were more or less Democratic, are still abusing themselves with speculations as to how the Democracy might manage to get along without Mr. Bryan as its presidential candidate. Several even make hopeful predictions that somehow or other the Democracy will so manage.

Thus we find the New York Sun, the other day giving the most prominent place on its first page to a column from its Washington correspondent headed "Anti-Bryan Movement Grows." From this we learn that the friends of Governor Johnson of Minnesota have opened a literary bureau in Chicago—which we knew before—and are sending out some very good arguments—on paper—why Mr. Johnson should be the Democratic standard bearer and Mr. Bryan should be left to attend to his publishing business in Lincoln, Neb.

We also learn that the friends of Judge Gray of Delaware have likewise opened a literary bureau in Washington, and are preparing to circulate literature in this behalf, especially in New England, New York, New Jersey, and the South. Also there is a "statement" from the gentleman in charge regarding "a league of Gray clubs in process of formation."

And, that everybody may have a fair chance, we also are informed that "advocates of the nomination of former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts are becoming exceedingly active, and it is apparent that the effort in his behalf is well organized in its publicity branch"—as, indeed, it ought to be, in view of the experience of Mr. Douglas in the work of procuring publicity.

All of which is mildly interesting and entirely harmless. There is not the slightest objection to enthusiastic gentlemen from Minnesota who spend their time and money in this way. Nor is there the slightest objection to other gentlemen from Philadelphia or its suburbs who occupy their leisure in a similar manner. Nor to gentlemen from Massachusetts who divert themselves with the idea that they are really doing politics. Nor to Eastern editors who whistle to keep their courage up before taking to the woods.

This is a free country, and those who have the taste and the means are welcome to amuse themselves with any kind of harmless game. And all this political "wants-a-corner" that is going on around the edge of the political battlefield is entirely harmless.

It is so absolutely harmless to Mr. Bryan that his smile doubtless gains a wider benignity when he happens to think about it.

For Mr. Bryan knows—and we all know when we lay aside the toys with which we play and really think about the matter—that all this printing and posting and circularizing and making of excellent arguments does not, will not, and cannot make the slightest difference; that all this piping and pleading has, will have, and can have no more effect than a brass band has upon the course of a blizzard.

We all know that Mr. Bryan will be nominated just the same. Why? Well, largely because of the Republican party and its course for the last four or five years.

With half of the Republican party gravitating toward the Bryan platform of ten years ago, the Democratic party naturally sticks to that platform and the man who made it. This is the plain tendency of the times, deplore it as we may.

But can Mr. Bryan win? many ask. That depends. He certainly is nearer winning to-day than ever before in a preliminary campaign, and that is about all anybody can see or say with truth up to the present.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cleveland's Prescription.

In his latest message to the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland says: "Our people need rest and peace and assurance; and it will be quite in line with true Democracy and successful policy to impress upon our fellow countrymen the fact that Democracy still stands for those things."

The objection to the venerable ex-President's silent advice is that he is assuming Democracy to be and to stand for what Democracy was and stood for in the days of his active career, but that which wears the livery of Democracy to-day is quite different from the party of the Cleveland regime. It has been made over, transformed and rebuilt until the old lines are obliterated.

Democrats who couldn't conform to the new dispensation dropped out. Renegades from other parties and derelicts floating aimlessly on the sea of politics were picked up and given the places made vacant by the apostates. And the man who performed this work of repaire saw to it that he was obeyed as the master builder. Since then the Democratic party has been absolutely controlled by one man to whom "rest" and "reassurance" were strangers. He ruled by inciting unrest, and by appealing to the mass as against the class.

There is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland's remedies are valuable and would give the people comfort, but they will never be applied by the Democratic party as long as William Jennings Bryan holds the scepter.

Discretion.

"So you are independently rich?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I am rich. But in this era of popular criticism the richer a man is the more careful he has to be not to act in the least independent!"—Washington Star.

Discover.

Church—I am disappointed in Cutler.

Gotham—Why so?

"I took dinner with him the other day."

"Have a poor dinner?"

"It wasn't that; but, you know, he's a well-known sculptor."

"Yes, I know."

"Well, I noticed that he couldn't eat at the table any better than I can!"—Yankers Statesman.

Awful.

"An idiot, falling from the roof, fell him to the pavement," said the excited man, describing an accident.

"Ah, I see," remarked the reporter, "he was the victim of an eavesdropper!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Bone.

"Say, say," queried Little Tommy Tiddles, "what is the bone of contention?"

"The jawbone, my son," answered the old man, with a side glance at his wife.—Chicago News.

Two Children Burned to Death.

A 5-year-old daughter of Joseph Jeffette of Calumet was burned to death, and a 15-month-old boy died later from his injuries. During the absence of their mother from home the older child is supposed to have put paper into a stove, her clothing catching fire. No names being communicated to the other child.

Hospital Minister Injured.

Rev. E. L. Sherman, for several years pastor of the Maple Street Baptist Church of Manistee, has shown signs of illness of late. He became so uncontrollable that it was necessary to confine him.

Two Boys to Be Moved.

Spira to Get Another Site So Miners May Extract Ore.

It will not be many months more, it is believed, before the village of Spira, Mesaba range, is shifted to its new location. Ore underlies the present site, and to prevent its economical mining it is necessary that the town be moved. The new location has been selected, following the contrary spectacle of diamond drilling to determine where does not exist, and as soon as the work of drilling is completed, a wholesale removal of buildings will take place. The earth used in improving the site is coming from the striping at the Gilbert mine. Spira is not the only Mesaba town built up on ground beneath which are important mineral deposits. It will perhaps be only a question of time when McKinley will occupy another site. Hibbing itself, the metropolis of the range, is underlaid with bodies of ore. It is the rule on the old range of the Lake Superior region that the villages and cities have been built on ground holding ore, but it has never yet been necessary to make a transfer to a new location, although at Norway on the Menominee.

Wayne Has \$10,000 Fire.

Blasie Burns Under Stairway in Building Used as Saloon.

Fire that originated under a stairway in the Springer block in Wayne just after midnight caused a loss of about \$10,000. Those whose property was destroyed were: Wyandotte Brewing Co. and Carpenter, agent; B. D. Wright's barber shop, crushed in by falling walls.

John Fitzgerald's cigar factory; Dr. Edward R. Lee's dental office; E. J. Hall's four and five store adjoining and that of Murphy & Peters, grocers, were somewhat damaged. Volunteer firemen saved these two stores.

Move Saloon to Keep "Wet."

Liquor Seller Has Plan to Escape Drought in Village.

Wills Stanford, a saloonkeeper in the village of Wexford, is not worried over Wexford coming "dry." He will move his saloon few rods and then will be in Grand Traverse county. If Grand Traverse also laid gone "dry" he could have had his choice of Benzine or Manistee. He is survived by four sons—Frank M., Charles T., Max H. and Fred R. Cutcheon.

Start Work on Big Dam.

Chicago Capital Expected to Construct Line to Ishpeming.

The long promised interurban line connecting Marquette with Negaunee and Ishpeming practically is assured. The Fairwell interests of Chicago have taken the project, and announcement is made that, the report of the engineers having been favorable, the road will be constructed this year. The capitalists concerned already control the Marquette County Gas and Electric Company, which is operating a three-mile trolley road connecting Ishpeming and Negaunee. It is proposed to extend this line to Marquette, a distance of twelve miles.

Drink of Liniment Fatal.

John Kember, the longshoreman who tried to kill himself in Manistee, died from the effects of the liniment he drank.

Brief State Happenings.

Four people were slightly hurt at Sparta when a passenger train ran through an open switch and against a car of coal.

Victor Aho, aged 50, was shot by a companion at Catfish. The two men had a quarrel which ended in a shooting affair.

Half of Oakhill was destroyed by fire. Forty-five dwellings and two stores were burned and a Polish woman was probably fatally burned. The loss is \$30,000.

Burglars secured about \$125 when they opened the rear door of George Gute's saloon at Oakley and rifled the safe and slot machine. The safe door had been left open.

Miss Minnie Doring, aged 22, of Laramie, died as result of her attempt to end her own life a few days ago by taking poison. No motive can be assigned for her action.

The Michigan Prohibition State convention informed Joseph Tracy of Detroit for the presidential nomination and instructed the seventy-one Michigan delegates to vote for him.

Jealous of her husband, Mrs. Delbert Satterlee committed suicide in Williamsburg. She swallowed carbolic acid because her husband did not return from Detroit when she expected him, and she died.

Mrs. William Singer attempted suicide at Mt. Clemens. Without shoes or hat and thirty clad, she walked two miles to the Clinton river. On its banks she was only prevented from jumping to her death by some boys who were there fishing.

Dr. G. A. Curriden, traveling salesman for a New York tablet house, and for many years a practicing physician in Washington, D. C., committed suicide in his room at the Herkimer hotel in Grand Rapids. His home had been in Detroit for a few months.

The President in a letter to the Attorney General has directed proceedings by injunction to compel certain railroads of the South, where Jim Crow cars are operated, to furnish equal accommodations to white and colored passengers, as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He refers particularly to the case of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, which has not complied with the order.

In recognition of the growing intimacy between the regular army and the national militia, Acting Secretary of War Oliver has issued an order creating a new division in the War Department, to be known as the division of militia affairs. Col. E. H. Weaver, of the coast artillery, has been named as chief. It will supervise and participate in national guard affairs.

Representative Scott of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, proposed the establishment of 100 experimental farms of one acre each in every county in a group of four Western agricultural States for the purpose of giving the farmers a practical demonstration of the best methods of growing different kinds of crops.

The Signal Office of the War Department has received ten bids for the construction of a dirigible balloon, the bids running from \$10,000 to \$32,000.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,

Lansing, March 28, 1908.
Notice is hereby given, that the following described ABANDONED TAX LANDS, heretofore deeded to the state by the Auditor General under the provisions of Section 127 of Act No. 208 of the Public Acts of 1893 and acts amendatory thereto, have been withdrawn from Homestead entry, by the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office under the authority conferred upon them by Act 111 of the Public Acts of 1901, apportioned, and will be placed in the market by offering them for sale at a public auction to be held at the State Land Office in the City of Lansing, on Thursday, May 7, 1908, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time the same will become subject to purchase in the manner prescribed by law.

WILLIAM H. ROSE,
Commissioner,
Crawford County.

Description	Section	Range	Town
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	26	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	27	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	28	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	29	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	30	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	31	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	32	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	33	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	34	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	35	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	36	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	37	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	38	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	39	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	40	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	41	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	42	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	43	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	44	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	45	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	46	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	47	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	48	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	49	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	50	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	51	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	52	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	53	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	54	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	55	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	56	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	57	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	58	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	59	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	60	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	61	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	62	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	63	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	64	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	65	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	66	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	67	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	68	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	69	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	70	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	71	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	72	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	73	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	74	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	75	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	76	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	77	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	78	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	79	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	80	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	81	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	82	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	83	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	84	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	85	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	86	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	87	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	88	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	89	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	90	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	91	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	92	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	93	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	94	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	95	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	96	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	97	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	98	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	99	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	100	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	101	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	102	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	103	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	104	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	105	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	106	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	107	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	108	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	109	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	110	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	111	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	112	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	113	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	114	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	115	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	116	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	117	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	118	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	119	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	120	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	121	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	122	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	123	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	124	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	125	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	126	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	127	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	128	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	129	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	130	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	131	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	132	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	133	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	134	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	135	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	136	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	137	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	138	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	139	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	140	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	141	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	142	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	143	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	144	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	145	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	146	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	147	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	148	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	149	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	150	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	151	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	152	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	153	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	154	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	155	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	156	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	157	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	158	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	159	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	160	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	161	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	162	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	163	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	164	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	165	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	166	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	167	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	168	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	169	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	170	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	171	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	172	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	173	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	174	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4.....	175	26n	3w
n. 1/4 of n. w. 1/4.....	176	26n	3w